NEW-YORK and NEW-HAVEN RAILBOAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 21, 1859.

Passenger Station in New York, compared Stati

Commercing May 25, 1259.

Passenger Station in New York, corner of Yribes, and 6th-6a.

Intrance on Tribes.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

For New-Haven, 7, 8a. in. (ex.); 12:45, 3:15 (ex.); 8:56 and 4:5 p. in. For Stidesport, 7, a. a. in. (ex.), 12:45, 5:15 (ex.); 8:56, and 4:5 p. in. For Norwalk, 12:45, 5:15 (ex.); 8:56, and 4:5 p. in. For Norwalk, 7, a. in., 12:45, 5:30, 5:30, p. in. For Norwalk, 7, a. in., 12:45, 3:55, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 p. in. For Stanford, 7, a. in., 12:45, 3:15 (ex.), 3:50, 4:45, 5:30, 5:30, p. in. For Barion and Greenwich, 7, a. in., 12:45, 3:15, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 p. in. For Stanford, 7, a. in., 12:45, 3:15 (ex.), 3:50, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 p. in. For Barion and Greenwich, 7, a. in., 12:45, 3:15 (ex.), 5:30, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 p. in. For Stanford, 5:30, in., 12:45, 3:15 (ex.), 3:50, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 p. in. For Stanford, 5:30, in., 12:45, 3:15 (ex.), 3:50, in., 12:45, 3:15 (ex.), 3:15 (ex.), 3:50, in., 12:45, 3:15 (ex.), 3:15 (ex.)

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD .- On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1850, and until further notice,
Passenger Trains will leave Pier, foot of Dunnest, as follows, viz:
DUNKIRK EXPRESS at 6 a. m., for Dunkirk and Buffalo,
and principal intermediate Stations.
MAIL TRAIN at 8 a. m., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and inter-

mediate Stations
ROCKLAND PASSENGER at 3:30 p. m., from foot of Har-from-st., via Piermont, for Sufferna and intermediate Stations.
WAY PASSENGER at 4 p. m., for Newburgh, Maddletown.

WAY PARSISTER at a p m., for Newburgh, Saddiesown and intermediate Stations.

NIGHT EXPRESS at 5 p. m., for Dunkirk and Buffalo.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
These Express Trains connect at Einrica with the Einrica Committee and Nigara Falls, at Binghamton, with the Syrannes and Binghamton Railroad, for Syrannes; at Corning, with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad for Rochester and Eoffalo; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Luckawanna and Westorn Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornelleeville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lace Shore Railroad, for Gleveland, Cincinnati Telede, Derroit, Chivago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

NEW-YORK to the WHITE MOUNTAINS and LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG—By the New York and New-Haven, and Connecticut and Passumpaid River Railroads Office corner of 27th-st, and 4th-sv. NORTHERN R. R. of N. JERSEY-For Pier-

mont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c.—Leaves foot of Coortlandtest. (Sunday excepted) at 2:50 s. m. and 3:20 and 5:50 p. m. Leaves Piermont at 6 and 7:45 s. m. and 3:25 c. m. SEYMOUR & TOWER. NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—For PHILA-DELPHIA and the SOUTH and WEST, vis JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express lines beave New-York at 7, 9 and 11 a. m. and 6 and 6 p. m.; fare \$3. Through Tickets sold for Ginesia and the West, and for Washington, New-Orleans and the South, &c., and through bagage checked to Washington in 7 a. m. and 6. p. m. trains.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No bagages will be received for any trains unless delivered and obscided fifteen minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

### Medical.

c c c COMPOUND CHOLERA CORDIAL.

A pocket remedy of invaluable qualities in the prevention and cure of Cholera Morans, Caolera Infantum, Diarrhea, &c. No household should be without this Medicine. Each hottle is in closed in a neat box, which renders it also of especial convenience to travelers, to whom it will be found of great benefit in preventing the appleasant effects often caused by a change of drinking Broadway, New York; which is celebrated COMPOUND COUGH CREAM.

M thousands for Piles, Salt-theum, Erysipelas, &c., and is found to be the best article ever introduced for the speedy cure of the above diseases. C. FOX, No. 81 Barcksyst., Wholesale Agent; BURRILL & HUNTING, Proprietors, No. 102 Nassaust. For sale by all Druggists. Frice 25 cents.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA. Its wonderfully purifying and curative powers have been evidenced to the delight of thousands during the last sevention years in cases of Scrofula of the worst kind. Be careful to ask for SANDS SARSAPARILLA, and take no other; you will find it fully merits the envishle reputation it has equired.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fultenest., New-York.

### Water Cure.

MOUNT PROSPECT WATER CURE, BING.

# Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT-ALBANY COUNTY .-DIPREME COURT—ALBANY COUNTY.—

SAMUEL HAMILTON and JANE HAMILTON his wife, Phinniffs, against DAVID G. DAVIS and REBECCA DAVIS, his wife; SAMUEL PINCOTT and ELIZA PINCOTT, his wife; SAMUEL PINCOTT and ELIZA PINCOTT, his wife; MARY MCROSSEN, widow of James McCrossen, decreased; WILLIAM EDGAR MCCROSSEN, LEANDER MCCROSSEN, JOHN MCCROSSEN and CAROLINE MCCROSSEN, JOHN MCCROSSEN and CAROLINE MCCROSSEN, Defendants. To SAMUEL PINCOTT and ELIZA PINCOTT, his wife, Defendants: You are hereby summoned to COTT, his wife, Defendants: You are hereby summoned to Russwer the complaint of SAMUEL HAMILTON and JANE HAMILTON, his wife, Plaintifs, which will be field in the office of the Cerk of the County of Albany, at the City Hall, in the

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the of-ce of the Clerk of Albany County, on the 22d day of June, 1859, je25 law6wS J. M. KIMBALL, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

# New Dork Daily Tribune.

FROST EVERY MONTH.-So far in 1859, we have had frost in this good State of New-York every month in the year; and that, too, in the "Southern tier of counties," where it is generally supposed the climate is not very borean.

Both on the first and fourth mornings of July, at Alleghany, there was quite a show of frost. On the fourth the fences and plank walks were white with an icy covering; but vegetables were not seriously in-We also heard of frost in various other places through the State, and we shall lock for similar reports next month. In September, sure, we shall have it, so that if August escapes we shall have frost in cleven of the months of this year.

Iowa WHEAT .- We have received from The Demo cratic Clarion office, Bloomfield Davis County, Iowa, some specimen heads of wheat, grown by D. Doyl of that town, which beat anything of the sort for si this side of California, being full six inches long, and well filled with berries. It is a bold variety, and, standing upon the ground, as well-cultivated wheat should stand, would yield eighty bushels per acre.

A specimen of Spring wheat is very handsome, though not to be compared with the other. We hope there are (yet we doubt) a great many such wheat fields in lowa this year.

Two Accidents on the Great Western Railway, named Wm. Fowler, was run over and instantly killed on Friday evening by a train of cars, at the Wellington, equare station of the Handlen and Toronto Railway. Mr. Edward Noxon, a clerk in the freight department at Hamilton, was terribly mangled at the depot in that city on Saturday evening. While attempting to get on a locomotive which was in motion, he slipped and fell under the wheels. The whoels massed over both his legs, crushing them frightfully. The right leg was amputated nearly at the top of the thigh, and the left immediately above the ankle. He survived but a few hours. He was a man of much promise, and leaves a large citcle of friends and relatives in Hamilton to mourn his melancholy and sudden decease.

Throwing a Wife out of a Window,—John Fay,

THROWING A WIFE OUT OF A WINDOW .- John Fay. THROWING A WIDE OUT OF A WINDOW.—JORN Fey, who resides at No. 4 Cypress street, was arrested last night by Officer Penniman for throwing his wife out of a window some seventeen feet above the sidewalk.

Dr. Jones was called to attend her, and considered her in a dangerous condition on account of internal injuries. It appears that Fay and his wife retired as usual, last with the street of the night, and that about 11 o'clock he arose and left the house, whereupon his wife got up and fastened the door against him. Upon his return, and immediately on effecting an entrance into the house, he seized his wife and pitched her out of the window. Fay was brought before the Police Court to-day, and, waiving an examination, was committed for trial in default of bail in \$19,000. [Boston Journal, July 21.

HEAVY VERDICT AGAINST A CITY.-In the Superior Court, yesterday, the Jury in the case of H. R. and J. Reynolds agt. the Mayor and City Council of Balti-J. Reynolds agt. the Mayor and City Conden of Balti-more—an action to recover \$56,600 alleged as damages consequent upon the breach of contract to build the City Jail—returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, and assessing the damages at \$55,600. [Balt. Amer.

At the late Criminal Court in Lexington, Mass., the man who married his fifth living wife in North Adaus, and was arrested in Troy, plead guilty to bigamy, and

was sentenced to two years imprisonment. Money Digging .- Some little excitement has been MONEY PIGGING.—Some more extractions in as over-crossed in the ancient town of Communipses, from the fact that some young men on Wednesday, white digging for clams on the flats, torned up some three or four Mexican half dollars. The search was renewed on Thursday by various parties, who were rewarded with an additional two balf dollars.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

THE ROMAN QUESTION. By E. ABOUT. Translated from the French, by H. C. COSFE. 12.no. pp. 219. D. Appleton & Co.

Edmond About is a young French littersteur, who within the last four or five years, has acquired considerable celebrity as a popular novelist, and also as the writer of one or two volumes of higher sim and graver import. The work now issued is in a different vein from his previous performances, and addresses itself to the discussion of profound questions of ecclesiastical and governmental polity. It is written in earnest hostility to the temporal dominion of the Pope, and with the prevailing interest in whatever relates to the affairs of Italy, can not fail of finding a wide circulation and numerous readers. The fact of its suppression by the Emperor Louis Napoleon has given an additional zest to its perusal in Europe, and will doubtless sharpen the poignancy of its satire to the lovers of intellectual cut-and thrust on this side of the Atlantic. M. About's mode of handling the subject is peculiarly French. He cherishes no respect of persons, has no scruples of modesty, no reverence for custom or tradition, and professing to be a staunch Catholic, brings the persiflage of Voltaire to the overthrow of the Papacy. His wit, at which he perpetually aims, is somewhat like that of Heine-at least, he has the malice of that worthy, if not his inspiration-he deals in the same wicked hits, if not in equally brilliant escapadesand like him, beneath his love of effect and passion for paradox, betrays a fiery intensity of conviction, which redeems many of his zig-zag lightning flashes from the character of flippant and reckless trifling.

We will give our readers a few specimens, taken at random, which will serve to illustrate the manper in which he ventilates his zeal against the temperal authority of Rome:

THE POPE AS A KING. The Roman Catholic Church, which I sincerely respect, consists of one hundred and thirty nine millions of individuals—without counting little Mortara.

of individuals—without counting little Mortsra.

It is governed by seventy Cardinals, or Princes of the Church, in memory of the twelve Apostles.

The Cardinal Bishop of Rome, who is also designated by the name of Vicar of Jesus Christ, Holy Father, or Pope, is invested with boundless authority over the mines of these hundred and thirty-nine millions of Catholica. ions of Catholica.

The Cardinals are nominated by the Pope: the Pope

The Cardinals are nominated by the Pope: the Pope is nominated by the Cardinals; from the day of his election he becomes infallable, at least in the opinion of M. de Maistre and the best Catholics of our time.

This was not the opinion of Bessuet; but it has always been that of the Popes themselves.

When the Sovereign Pontiff declares to us that the Virgin Mary was born free from original sin, the hundred and thirty-nine millions of Catholics are bound to believe it on his word. This is what has recently occurred.

believe it on his word. This is what has recently occurred.

This discipline of the understanding reflects infinite credit upon the nineteenth century. If posterity does us justice, it will be grateful to us therefor. It will see that, instead of cutting one another's throats about theological questions, we have surveyed lines of railway, laid telegraphs, constructed steam-engines, tannehed ships, pierced isthmuses, created sciences, corrected laws, repressed factions, fed the poor, civilized barbanans, drained marshes, cultivated wastellands without ever having a single dispute as to the infallibility of a man.

But the busiest age, the age which the best knows the value of time, may be obliged for a moment to

But the busiest age, the age which the best knows the value of time, may be obliged for a moment to neglect its business. If, for instance, it should remark around Rome and its Bishop a violent agitation, which neither the trickery of diplomacy nor the pressure of armies can suppress; if it perceive in a little corner of a peninsula a smoldering fire, which may at any moment burst forth, and in twenty-four hours envelope all Europe, this age, prudent from a sense of duty, on account of the great things it has to accomplish, turns its attention to the situation of Rome, and insists upon knowing what it all means.

It means that the simple princes of the middle ages, Pepin the Brief, Charlemagne, and the Countees Matidia, behaved with great liberality to the Pope. They gave him lands and men, according to the fashion of the land, were thrown into the bargain. If they were generous, it was not because they thought, with M. Thiers, that the Pope could not be independent without being a King; they had seen him in his poverty more independent and more commanding than almost any monarch on earth. They enriched him from metives of friendship, calculation, gratifude, or it might even be to disinherit theer relations, as we sometimes see in our own time. Since the days of the Countess Matidia, the Pope, having acquired a taste for possession, has gone on rounding his estate. He has obtained cities by capitulation, as in the case of Belogna; he has won others at the cannon's mouth, as Rimini; while some he has appropriated by treachery and stealth, as Abcona. Indeed on well have matters been managed, that in 1859 the Bishop of Rome is the temporal sovereign of about the prince one fine morning, the equal of the Bishop of Rome is the temporal sovereign of about the prince one fine morning, the equal of the Bishop of Rome is the temporal sovereign of about the procession has been an aged, that in 1859 the Bishop of Rome is the temporal sovereign of about the prince one fine morning, the equal of the Bishop of Rome is the te well have matters been managed, that in 1859 the Bishop of Rome is the temporal sovereign of about six millions of acres, and reigns over three millions one hundred and twenty-four thousand six hundred and sixty-eight mes, who are all crying out loudly

against him.
What do they complain of? Only listen, and you

ill soon learn.

They say-that the authority to which, without They say—that the authority to which, without having either asked or accepted it, they are subject, is the most fundamentally absolute that was ever defined by Aristotle; that the legislative executive and judicial powers are united, confounded, and jumbled together in one and the same hand, contrary to the practice of civilized states, and to the theory of Montesquien; that they willingly recognize the infallibility of the Pope upon all religious questions, but that in civil matters it appears to them less easy to tolerate; that they do not refuse to obey, because, all things considered, man is not placed here below to tolerate; that they do not remise to obey, because, an things considered, man is not placed here below to follow the bent of his own inclinations, but that they would be glad to obey laws; that the good pleasure of any man, however good it may be, is not a good as the Code Napoleon; that the reigoing Pope is not an evil-disposed man, but that the arbitrary government of one man, even admitting his infallibility, can never

e anything but a bad government.

That in virtue of an accient and bitherto ineradicable That in virtue of an ancient and hitherto ineracicable practice, the Pope is assisted in the temporal government of his States by the spiritual chiefs, subalterns, and spiritual employes of his Church; that Cardinals, Bishops, Caneus, Priests, forage pell-mell about the country; that one sole and identical caste possesses the right of administering both sacraments and provinces; of confirming little boys and the judgments of the lower couris; of ordaining subdeacous and arrests; of dispatching parting souls and captains' commissions, that this confusion of the spiritual and the but insupportable in that of the people; often strang-ers to the country, sometimes to business, and always to those domestic ties which are the basis of every society; without any special knowledge, unless it be of the things of another world; without children, which renders their indifferent to the future of the nation; without wives, which renders them dangerons to its present; and to conclude, unwilling to hear reason, because they believe themselves participators in the

pontifical infallability.

That these servants of a most merciful but sometimes severe God, simultaneously abuse both mercy and justice: that, full of indulgence for the indifferent, for their friends, and for themselves, they treat with extreme rigor whoever has had the misfortune to be-

streme rigor whoever has had the misfertune to become obnexious to power; that they more readily pardon the wretch who cuts a man's throat, than the impracent citizen who blames an abuse.

That the Pope, and the priests who assist him, not having been taught accounts, grossly mismanage the public finances; that whereas maladministration or malversation of the public finances might have been tolerated a hundred years ago, when the expenses of public worship and of the pupial court were defrayed by one hundred and thirty-nine millions of Catholics, it is a widely different affair now, when they have to be supported by 3,124,668 individuals.

That they do not complain of paying taxes, because it is a universally established practice, but that they wish to see their money spent upon terrestrial objects; that the sight of basilicas, churches and convents built or maintained at their expense, rejoices them as Catholics, but grieves them as citizens, because, after all, these edifices are but imperfect substitutes for railways and roads, for the clearing of rivers, and the erection

these edifices are but imperied substitutes for railways and roads, for the clearing of rivers, and the erection of dykes against inundations; that faith, hope and chairly receive more encouragement than agriculture, commerce and manufactures; that public simplicity is developed to the detriment of public simulation.

That the law and the police are too much occupied with the alwaying of souls, and too little with the

That the law and the police are two much occupied with the salvation of souls, and too little with the preservation of bodies; that they prevent honest people from damning themselves by swearing, reading bad books, or associating with Liberals, but that they don't prevent rascals from murdering honest people; that property is as badly pretected as persons; and that it is hard to be able to recken upon bothing for certain has be able to recken upon nothing for certain but a stall in Paradise.

That they are made to pay heavily for keeping up an army without knowledge or discipline, an army of problematical courage and doubtful honors, and destined never to fight except against the citizens themselves; that it is adding insult to injury to make a man pay for the stick he is beaten with. That they are, mereover, obliged to lodge foreign armies, and especially Austrians, who, as Germans, are notoriously heavy-fi-ted.

heavy-fisted.

To conclude, they say all this is not what the Pope promised them in his motu proprio of the 19th of September; and it is sad to find infallible people breaking

ten-ner; and it is sai to man immune people abstract.

It have no doubt these grievances are exaggerated. It is impossible to believe that an entire nation can be so terribly in the right against its masters. We will examine the facts of the case in detail before we decide. We have not yet arrived at that point.

THE NOBILITY.

An Italian has said with pungent irony, "Who knows but that one of these days a powerful microscope may detect globules of nobility in the blood?"

I am too national not to applicad a good joke, and yet I must contess these "globules of nobility" do not residual a fixed my reserve.

yet I must contess these "globules of nobility" do not positively offend my reason.

There is no doubt that sons take after their fathers. The Barons of the Middle Ages transmitted to their children a heritage of heroic qualities. Frederick the Great obtained a race of gigantic grenadiers by marrying men of six feet to women of five feet six. The condren of a clever man are not fools, provided their nother has not failed to her duties; and when the Cretins of the Alps intermarry, they produce Cretins. We know dogs are slow or fast, keen-scented or keen-sighted, according to their breed, and we buy a two-year-oid colt upon the strength of his pedigree. Can we consistently admit nobility among horses and dogs, and deny it among men?

year-old colt upon the strength of his pedigree. Can we consistently admit nobility among horses and dogs, and deny it among men?

Add to this, that the pride of bearing an illustrious name is a powerful incentive to well doing. Noblemen have duties to fulfil both toward their ancestors and their posterity. They must walk uprightly under the penalty of dishonoring an entire race. Tradition obliges them to follow a path of honor and virtue, from which they cannot stray a single step without falling. They never sign their names without some elevated thought of an hereditary obligation.

I must admit that everything degenerates in the end and that the purest blood may occasionally lose its high qualities, as the most generous wine turns to molasses and viregar. But we have all of us met in the world a young man of lofter and prouder bearing, more high minded and more courageous, than his fellows; or a woman so beautiful and simple and chaste, that she seemed made of a finer clay than the rest of her sex. We may be sure that both one and the other have in their blood some globules of nobility.

These precious globules, which no microscope will ever be powerful enough to detect, but which the intelligent observer sees with the naked eye, are rare enough in Europe, and I am not aware of their existence out of it. A small collection of them might be brought together in France, in Spain, in England, in Russia, in Germacy, in Italy. Rome is one of the cities in which the fewest would be found. And yet the Roman nobility is surrounded with a certain prestige.

Thuty-one princes or dukes; a great number of

Thirty-one princes or dukes; a great number of Therty-one princes or dukes; a great number of marquises, counts, barons and knights; a multitude of noble families without titles, sixty of whom were inscribed in the Capitol by Benedict XIV.; a vast extent of signiorial comains; a thousand palaces; a hundred picture-galleries, large and small; a considerable revenue; a prodigal display of horses, carriages, servants and amorial bearings; some almost royal entertainments in the course of every Winter; the remains of feudal provileges, and the respect of the lower orders; such are the more remarkable features which distinguish the Roman nobility, and expose it to the admiration of all the traveling cockneys of the universe. Ignorance, idleness, vanity, servility, and above all incapacity; these are the pet vices which place it below all the aristocracies in Europe. Should I meet with any exceptions on my road, I shall consider it my duty to point them out.

The roots of the Roman nobility are very diverse. The Orsini and the Colonna families descend from the heroes or brigands of the Middle Ages. That of Cactani dates from 730. The houses of Massimo, Santa-

The Orsini and the Colonna families descend from the heroes or brigands of the Middle Ages. That of Caetani dates from 730. The houses of Massimo, Santa-Croce, and Muti, go back to Livy in search of their founders. Prince Massimo bears in shield the trace of the marchings and countermarchings of Fabius Maximus, otherwise called Canatator. His motto is, Cunctando restituit. Santa-Croce boasts of being an offshoot of Valerius Publicola. The Muti family counts Matius Savvola among its ancestors. This nobility, whether authentic or not, is at all events very ancient, and is of independent origin. It has not been hatched under the robes of the Popes. The second catagory is of Pontifical origin. Its titles and fortunes have their origin in nepotism. In the course of the seventeenth century, Paul V., Urban VIII., Innocent XI., created the houses of Borghese, Barberini, Pamphili, Chigi, Rospigliosi, and Odescalchi. They vied with one another in aggrandizing their humble families. The domains of the Borghese house, which make a tolerably large spot on the map of Enrope, testify that Paul V. was by no means an unnatural uncle. The Popes have kept up the practice of ennobing their relations, but the scandal of their liberalities ceases with Pus VI., another of the Braschi family (1775—1800).

The last barch includes the bankers, such as Torlonia and Ruspoh, monopolists like Antonelli, millers like the Macchi, bakers like the Dukes Grazioli, tobacchists like the Marchese Calabrini.

Dorias, Torlenias, and of the baker Duke Grazio

Dorias, Torlenias, and of the baker Duke Grazioli.

For they are all equal from the hour when the Holy
Faiber has signed their parchments. Whatever be
the original of their nobility, and the antiquity of their
houses, they go arm in arm, without any disputes as
to precedence. The names of Orsini, Colonna, and
Sforza, are jumbled together in the family of a former
domestique de place. The son of a baker marries the
caughter of a Lante de La Rovère, grand daughter of
a Prince Colonna, and a Princess of Savoie Carignan.
There is no fear that the famous quarrel of the princes
and dukes, which so roused the indignation of our
stately St. Simon, will ever be repeated among the Roman aristocracy.

man aristocracy.

To what purpose should it be, gracious heavens!
Don't they well know—dukes and princes—that they are all alke inferior to the shabblest of the caroinals!
The day that a Capuchin receives the red hat, he acquires the right to splash the mud in their faces as trides past in his gilded coach.

In all monarchical States, the king is the natural

In all monarchical States, the king is the natural head of the hobility. The strongest term that a gentlemen can make use of, in alluding to his house, is that it is as noble as the King. As noble as the Pope would be simply hudcrous, since a swineherd, the son of a swineherd, may be elected Pope, and receive the oath of fiedelity from all the Roman princes. They may well then consider themselves mean an enable successful the consider themselves mean an enable successful. selves upon an equality among themselves, these poor grandees, seeing that they are equally looked down

grandees, seeing that they are equally looked down upon by a few priests.

They console themselves with the thought that they are superior to all the laymen in the world. This soothing vanity, neither noisy nor insolent, but none the less firmly rooted in their hearts, enables them to swallow the daily affront of conscious inferiority.

I am quite aware of the points in which they are inferior to the upstarts of the Church, but their affected superiority to other men is less evident to me.

As to their courage. Some years have elapsed since they had the opportunity of proving it on the field of battle. Heaven f ribids dueling. The Government inculouses the gentler virtues.

battle. Heaven furbids dueling. The Government inculcates the gentler virtues.

They are not wanting in a certain estentations and theatrical liberality. A Piombino sent his embassador to the Conference at Vienna, allowing £4,000 for the expenses of the mission. A Borghese gave the mob at Kome a banquet that cost £48,000, to celebrate the return of Pins Vil. Almost all the Roman princes open their palsees, villas, and galleries to the public. To be sure, old Sciarra used to sell permission to copy his pietures, but he was a notorious miser, and has found no instators.

found no imitators.

They practice generally the virtue of charity, in a somewhat indiscriminate manner, from the love of patronage, from pride, habit, and weakness, because

patrotage, from pride, habit, and weakness, because they are ashamed to refuse. They are by no means badly disposed, they are good— I stop at this word, lest I should go too far.

They are not wanting in sense or intellgence. Prince Massimo is quoted for his good sense, and the two Caetani for their puns. Santa-Croce, though a little cracked, is no ordinary man. But what a wretched education the Government gives them! When they are not the children, they are the pupils of priests, whose system principally consists in teaching them nothing. Get hold of a student of St. Sulpice, wash him tolerably clean, have him dressed by Alfred or Poole, and believeled by Castellani or Hunt and Roskel, let him learn to thrum a guitar, and sit upon a horse, and you'll have a Roman prince as good as the best of them.

You probably think it natural that people brought non probably think it material that people brought up at Rome, in the midst of the finest works of art in the world, should take a little interest in art, and know something about it. Pray be undeceived. This man has never entered the Vatican except to pay visits; has never entered the various cache, to pay can-that one knows rothing of his own gallery, but through the report of his house-steward. Another had never visited the Catacombs till he became Pope. They profess an elegant ignorance, which they think in good taste, and which will always be fashionable in a Cath-

respect of all right-minded persons: fear not that I shall be wanting in such respect.

But truth has also its claims: it also is old, it is majestic, it is holy, and it is sometimes cruelly ill-treated

pestic, it is noty, and it is content to by men.

I shall not forget that the Pope is 67 years of age, that he wears a crown officially venerated by a hundred and thirty-nine millions of Catholics, that his private life has ever been exemplary, that he observes the life has ever been exemplary, that he observes the most noble disinterestedness upon a throne where selfishness has long held sway, that he spontaneously commenced his reign by conferring benefits, that his first acts held out the fairest hopes to Itay and to Europe, that he has suffered the lingering torture of exile, that he exercises a precarious and dependent royally under the protection of two foreign armies, and that he lives under the control of a Cardinal. But those who have fallen vict ms to the efforts made to replace him on his throne, those whom the

dinal. But those who have fallen vict ms to the efforts made to replace him on his throne, those whom the Austrians have, at his request, shot and sabred, in order to reestablish his authority, and even those who toll in the plague-stricken plains of the Roman Campagna to fill his treasury, are far more to be pitted than he is.

Giovanni Maria, dei Conti Mastai Ferretti, born the 13th May, 1792, and elected Pope the 16th June, 1846, under the name of Pius IX, is a man who looks more than his actual age; he is short, obese, somewhat pallid, and in precarious health. His benevalent and sleepy countenance breathes good nature and lassifuld, but has nothing of an imposing character. Gregory XVI., though ugly and pumply, is said to have had a XVI., though ugly and pimply, is said to have had grant air.
Pius IX. plays his part in the gorgeous shows of the

Pius IX. plays his part in the gorgeous shows of the Roman Cathohe Churen indifferently well. The faithful who have come from afar to see him perform Mass. are a little surprised to see him take a pinch of shuff in the midst of the azure tinted clouds of incense. In his hours of leisure he plays at billiards for exercise, by order of his physicians.

He believes in God. He is not only a good Christian, but a devotee. In his enthusiasm for the Vingin Mary, he has invented a useless dogma, and disfigured the Plazza di Spagna by a monument of bad taste. His norals are pure, as they always have been, even when he was a young priest; such instances are common enough amoung our clergy, but rare, not to say miraculous, beyond the Alps.

He has nephews, who, wonderful to relate, are neither rich nor powerful, nor even princes. And yet

mon enough amoung our elergy, but rare, not to say mimeulous, beyond the Alps.

He has nephews, who, wonderful to relate, are neither rich nor powerful, nor even princes. And yet there is no law which prevents him from spoiling his subjects for the benefit of his family. Gregory XIII. gave his nephew Ludevis £160,000 of good paper, worth so much cash. The Borghese family bought at one stroke nitely hve farms with the money of Paul V. A commission which met in 1640, under the presidence of the Reverend Father Viteleschi, General of the Jesuits, decided, in order to put an end to such abuses, that the Popes should confine themselves to entailing property to the amount of £16,000 a year upon their favorite nephew and his family (with the right of creating an heir to the same privileges), and that the portion of each of their nieces should not exceed £36,000.

I am aware that nepotism fell into desuctude at the commencement of the eighteenth century; but there was nothing to prevent Pius IX, from bringing it into fashion again, after the example of Pius VI., if he chose; but he does not choose to do so. His relations are of the second order of nobility, and are not rich; he has done nothing to alter their position. His nephew, Count Mastai Ferretti, was recently married; and the Pope's wedding present consisted of a few dia monds, worth about £8,000. Nor did this moiest gift cest the nation one baloccho. The diamonds came from the sovereign of Turkey. Some ten years ago the Salam of Constantinople, the Commander of the Haitful, presented the commander of the unfaithful with a saddle embroidered with precious stones. The travelers in the restoring line, who used to flock to Goeta and Portici, carried off a great number of them in their bags; what they left are in the casket of the young Countess Ferretti.

The character of this respectable old man is made up of devotion, simplicity, vanity, weakness and obstincey, with an occasional touch of rancer. He blesses with unfection is the part of the area and conticutive o

age of cardinals in general. He talks French pretty well.

The Romans formed an exaggerated opinion of

The Romans formed an exaggerated opinion of him at his accession, and have done so ever since. In 1847, when he honestly manifested a desire to do good, they called him a great man, whereas in poin. If fact he was simply a worthy man who wished to act better than his predecessors had done, and thereby to win some applause from Europe. In 1859 he passes for a violent reactionist, because events have discouraged his good intentions; and above all, because Cardinal Antonelli, who masters him by fear, violently draws him backwards. I consider him as meriting neither past admiration nor present hatred. I pity him for having loosened the rein upon his people, without possessing the firmness requisite to restrain them seasonably. I pity still more that infinity of character which now allows more evil to be done in his name than he has ever himself done good.

The failure of all his enterprises, and three or four accidents which happened in his presence, have given

The failure of all his enterprises, and three or four accidents which happened in his presence, have given rise to the popular belief that the Vicar of Jesus Christ is what the Italians call petratore—in other words, that he has the evil eye. When he drives along the Corso, the old women fall down on their knees, but they snap their fingers at him beneath their cloaks.

The members of the Italian secret societies impute to him-though for other reasons—all the evils which afflict their country. It is evident that the Italian question would be greatly simplified if there were no Pope at Rome; but the hatred of the Mazzinista against Pius IX, is to be condemned in all its personal aspects. They would kill him to a certainty if our troops were not there to defend him. This murder would be as unjust as that of Louis XVI., and as useless. The guillotine would deprive a good oid man of his life, but it would not put an end to the bad principle of sacerdotal monarchy.

I did not seek an audience of Pius IX.: I neither kiesed his hand nor his slipper; the only mark of attention I received from him was a few lines of insulting the Kiesegal & Rome. Still I never can bear him.

attention I received from him was a tew lines of heads in the Giornale di Roma. Still, I never can hear him accused without defending him.

Let my readers for a moment put themselves in the place of this too illustrious and too unfortunate old Let my readers for a moment put themselves in the place of this too illustrious and too unfortunate old man. After having been for nearly two years the favorite of public opition, and the tion of Europe, he found himself obliged to quit the Quirinal Palace at a moment's notice. At Gaeta and Portici he tasted those lingering hours which sour the spirit of the exile. A grand and time-honored principle, of which the legitimacy is not doubtful to him, was violated in his percor. His advisers unanimously said to him: "It is your own fault. You have endangered the monarchy by your ideas of progress. The immobility of governments is the size qua non of the stability of thrones. You will not doubt this, if you read again the history of your predecessors." He had had that to become converted to this belief, when the armies of the Catholic Powers once more opened for him the road to Rome. Overloyed at seeing the principle saved, he yowed to himself never again to compromise it, but to reign without progress, according to papal tradition. But these very foreign powers who had saved his crown, were the first to impose on him the condition of advancing! What was to be done? He was equally afraid to promise everything, and to refuse everything. After a long hesitation, he promised in spite of himself; then he absolved himself, for the sake of the future, from the engagements he had made for the sake of the present. from the engagements he had made for the sake of the

Now he is out of humor with his people, with Now he is out of humor with his people, with the French, and with himself. He knows the nation is suffering, but he allows himself to be persuaded that the mistortunes of the nation are indispensable to the safety of the Church. Those about him take care that the reproaches of his conscience shall be stifled by the recollections of 1848 and the dread of a new revolution. He stops his eyes and his ears, and prepares to die calmly between his furious subjects on one hand, and his disatisfied protectors on the other. Any man wanting in energy, tectors on the other. Any man wanting in energy, placed as he is, would behave exactly in the same manner. The fault is not his, it is that of weakness and

old age.

But I do not undertake to obtain the acquittal of his Minister of State, Cardinal Antone

#### ANTONELLI. He was born in a den of thieves. His native place

Sountro, is more celebrated in the history of crime that all Arcadia in the annals of virtue. This nest of vulall Arcson in the annals of virtue. This nest of vul-tures was hidden in the southern mountains, toward the Neapolitan frontier. Roads, impracticable to mounted dragoons, winding through brakes and thickets; forests, impenetrable to the stranger; deep ravines and forests, impenetrable to the stranger; deep raylace and gleomy caverns—all combined to form a most desirable landscape, for the convenience of crime. The houses of Sonnino, old, ill-built, flung pel-mell one upon the other, and almost uninhabitable by human beings, were, in point of fact, little else than depots of pillage and magazines of rapine. The population, alert and vicorous, had for many centuries practiced armed robvigorous, had for many centuries practiced article rob-bery and depredation, and gained its livelihood at the point of the carbine. New-born infants inhaled con-tempt of the law with the mountain air, and drew in the love of others goods with their mothers milk. A most as soon as they could walk, they assumed the coocce, or mecassins of untanged leather, with which they learned to run fearlessly along the edge of the giddlest mountain precipices. When they had acquired the art of pursuthat one knows rothing of his own gallery, but through
the report of his house-steward. Another had never
visited the Catacombs till he became Pope. They
profess an elegant ignorance, which they think in good
aste, and which will always be fashionable in a Catholic country.

PIUS IX.

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Old age, majesty and misforture have a claim to the complete. The purity would, I fear, be ruinous to Another than the last the years. The public were form; and the cla

spply the spoil, and to satisfy their passions in the hour of victory.

In the year of grace 1806, this sensual, brutal, impious, superstitions, ignorant, and cunning race end west Italy with a little mountaineer, known as Giacomo

Hawks do not batch doves. This is an axiom in Hawks do not batch doves. This is an axiom in natural history which has no need of demonstration. Had Giacomo Antonelli been gifted at his birth with the simple virtues of an Arcadian shepherd, his village would have instantly discoved him. But the influence of certain events modified his conduct, although they failed to modify his nature. His infancy and his child-hood were subjected to two opposing influences. If he received his earliest lessons from successful brigandage, his next teachers were the gendarmerie. When he was hardly tour years old, the discharge of a high moral lesson shook his cars: it was the French troops who his next teachers were the gendarmerie. When he was hardly four years old, the discharge of a high moral lesson shook his cars: it was the French troops who were shooting brigands in the outskirts of Sonnino. After the return of Pins VIII, he witnessed the decapitation of a few neighboring relatives who had often dandled him on their knees. Under Leo XII, it was still worse. Those wholesome correctives, the wooden horse and the supple-jack, were permanently established in the village square. About once a fortnight the anthorities razed the house of some origand, after sending his family to the galleys, and paying a reward to the informer who had denounced him. St. Peter's Gate, which adjoins the house of the Antoellis, was ornamented with a garland of human heads, which eloquent relies grinned dogmatically enough in their iron cages. If the stage be a school of hie, surely such a stage as this is a rare teacher. Young Giacomo was etabled to reflect upon the inconveniences of brigandage, even before he had tasted its sweets. About him some men of progress had already engaged in industrial pursuits of a lers hazardous nature than robbery. His own father, who, it was whispered, had in him the stuff of a Gasparone of a Passatore, instead of exposing himself upon the highways, took to keeping bullocks; he then became an Intendant, and subsequently was made a Municipal Receiver; by which occupations he acquired more money at considerably less rick.

The young Antonelli hesitated for some time as to the choice of a calling. His natural vocation was that of the inhabitants of Sennino in general, to live in plenty, to enjoy every sort of pleasure, to make himself at home everywhere, to be dependent upon nobody, to rule others, and to frighten them if necessary, but, above all, to violate the laws with impunity. With the view of attaining so lofty an end without exposing his life, for which he ever nada a most particular regard, he entered the great seminary of Kome.

With the view of attaining so lofty an end without exposing his life, for which he ever nad a most particular regard, he entered the great seminary of Kome.

In our land of skepticism, a young man enters the semirary with the hope of being ordained a priest. Antoneili entered it with the opposite intention. But in the capital of the Catholic Charch, young Levites of ordinary intelligence become magistrates, prefects, councilors of state, and ministers, while the "dry fruit" is thought good enough for making priests.

Antonelli so distinguished himself, that (with heaven's help) he escaped the sacrament of ordination. He has never said mass: he has never confessed a penitent; I won't swear he has even confessed himself. He gained what was of more value than all the Christian virtues—the friendship of Gregory XVI. He became a prelate, a magistrate, a prefect, Secretary-General of the laterior, and Minister of Finance. No one can say he has not chosen the right path. A finance minister, if he knows anything of his business, can lay by more money in six months than all the brigants of Sominon in twenty veers.

path. A finance minister, if he knows anything of his business, can lay by more money in six mouths than all the brigands of Somino in twenty years.

Under Gregory XVI, he had been a reactionist, to please his sovereign. On the accession of Pius IX., for the same reason, he professed liberal ideas. A red hat and a ministerial portfolio were the recompense of his new convictions, and proved to the inhabitants of Somino that liberalism itself is more lacrative than brigandage. What a practical lesson for those mountaineers! One of themselves clothed in purple and fine linen, actually riding in his gift coach, passed the barracks, and their old friends the dragoous presenting arms, instead of firing long shots at him!

He obtained the same influence over the new Pope that he had over the old one, thus proving that people may be got hold of without stopping them on the highway. Pius IX., who had no secrets from him, confided to him his wish to correct abuses, without concealing his fear of succeeding too well. He served the Holy Father, even in his irresolutions. As President

cealing his fear of succeeding too well. He served the Holy Father, even in his irresolutions. As President of the Supreme Council of State, he proposed reforms, and as Minister he postponed their adoption. No-body was more active than he, whether in settling or violating the constitution of 1848. He sent Durando

people, opposing a passive resistance to all the coun-sels of diplomacy and all the demands of Europe. Clinging tenaciously to power, reckless as to the fu-ture, misusing present opportunities, and day by day increasing his fortune—after the manner of Sonnino.

In this year of grace 1859, he is fifty-three years of age. He presents the appearance of a well-pre man. His frame is slight and robust, and his co tion is that of a mountaineer. The breadth tion is that of a mountaineer. The breadth of his forehead, the brilliancy of his eyes, his beak-like nose, and all the upper part of his face inspire a certain awe. His countenance, of almost Moorish hue, is at times lit up by flashes of intellect. But his heavy jaw, his long fang-like teeth, and his thick lips express the grossest appetites. He gives you the idea of a minister grafted on a savage. When he assists the Pope in the ceremonics direction of the diplomatic tribune, and looks without direction of the diplomatic tribune, and looks without a smile at the poor embassadors, whom he cajoles from morning to night. You admire the actor who bulkes his public. But when at an evening party he engages in close conversation with a hardsome woman, the play of his countenance shows the direction of his thoughts, and those of the imaginative observer are imperceptibly carried to a roadside in a lonely forest, in which the principal objects are prostrate positions, an overturned carriage, trembling lemales, and a select party of the inhabitants of Somino!

an overturned carriage, trembling females, and a select party of the inhabitants of Sounino!

He lives in the Vatican, immediately over the Pope.
The Romans sek punningly which is the uppermost, the Pope or Antonelli?

All classes of society hate him equally. Concini him-self was not more cordially detested. He is the only living man concerning whom an entire people is agreed.

A Roman prince furnished me with some information respecting the relative fortunes of the nobility.
When he gave me the list he said, "You will remark
the names of two individuals, the amount of whose the names of two individuals, the amount of whose property is described as unlimited. They are Torloma and Antonelli. They have both made large fortunes in a few years—the first by speculation, the second by power."

The Cardinals Altieri and Antonelli were one day

disputing upon some point in the Pope's presence.

They flatly contradicted one another; and the Pope inclined to the opinion of his Minister. "Since your Holmese," said the roble Altieri, "accords belief to a ciociars rather than to a Roman prince, I have nothing

ciociari rather than to a Roman prince, I have nothing to do but to withdraw."

The Apostles themselves appear to entertain no very amicable feelings towards the Scoretary of State. The last time the Pope made a solema entry into his capital I think it was after his journey to Bolognal, the Porta del Popolo and the Corso were according to custom hung with draperies, behind which the old statues of St. Peter and St. Paul were completely hidden. Accordingly the people were entertained by finding the following dialogue appended to the corner of the street:

tained by infaning the following almogue appeared to the corner of the street: Peter to Paul. "It seems to me, old fellow, that we are somewhat forsaken here." Paul to Peter. "What would you have? We are no longer anything. There is but James in the world

I am aware that hatred proves nothing—even the I am aware that hatred proves nothing—even the hatred of Apoetles. The French nation, which claims to be thought just, insulted the funeral procession of Louis XIV. It also occasionally detested Henri IV. for his economy, and Napoleon for his victories. No statesman should be judged upon the testimony of his enemies. The only evidence we should admit either for or against him, is his public acts. The only witnesses to which any weight should be attributed are the greatness and prosperity of the country he governs.

Such an inquiry would, I fear, be ruinous to An

reactionary party. I much doubt it. What in-ternal factions has he suppressed? Secret socie-ties have swarmed in Rome during his reign. What remonstrances from without has he silenced? What remonstrances from without has he slienced? Europe continues to complain unanimously, and day by day hits up its voice a tone or two higher. He has failed to recombe one single party or one single power to the Holy Father. During his ten years' dictatorship he has neither gained the esteem of one foreigner nor the confidence of one Roman. All he has gained is time. His pretended capacity is but slyness. To the trickery of the present he adds the cunning or the red Indian; but he has not that largeness of view without which it is impossible to establish firmly the slavery of the people. No one possesses in a greater degree than he the art of dragging on an affair, and manenvering with anot tiring out diplomatists; but it is not by pleasantries of this sort that a tottering tyranny can be propped up. Although he employs every subtering a known to dishonest policy. I am not quite sure that he has even the craft of a politician.

The attainment of his own end does not in fact require it. For after all, what is his end? In what hope, with what aim, did he come down from the mountains of Sennine!

benefactor of the nation !--or the savior of the Papa-cy!--or the Don Quixote of the Church! Not such a feel! He thought, first, of himself; secondly, of his

family. His family is flourishing. His four brothers, Filippo, Luigi, Gregoria, and—save the mark!—Angelo, all wore the cooccie in their younger days; they now, one and all, wear the count's coronet. One is governor of the bank, a capital post, and since poor Campana's condemnation he has got the Monte di Pieta. Another is Conservator of Rome, under a Senator especially selected for his incapacity. Another follows openly the trade of a monopolist, with immense facilities for either preventing or authorizing exportation, according as his own warehouses happen to be full or empty. The youngest is the commercial traveler, the diplomatist, the messenger of the family, Angelus Domini. A cousin of the tamily, Count Dandini, reigns over the police. This little group is perpetually at work adding to a fortune which is invisible, and incalculable. The house of Antonell is not pitied at Sonnino.

As for the Secretary of State, all who know him intimately, both men and women, agree that he leads a pleasant life. If it were not for the bore of making head against the diplomatiste, and giving audience every morning, he would be the happiest of mountaineers. His tastes are simple; a scaclet silk robe, nollimited power, an enormous fortune, a European reputation, and with all the pleasures within man's reach—this trifle satisfies the simple tastes of the Cardinal Minister. Add, by the by, a splendid collection of minerals, perfectly classified, which he is constantly enriching with the passion of an amateur and the tenderness of a father.

FOREIGN OCCUPATION.

The Pope is loved and revered in all Catholic contries—except his own.

It is, therefore, perfectly just and natural that 139,000,000 of devoted and respectful men should render him assistance against 3,000,000 of discontented cases. It is not enough to give him a temporal kingdom, or to have restored that kingdom to him when

dom, or to have restored that kingdom to him when he had the misfortune to lose it; one must lead him a permanent support, unless the expense of a fresh restoration is to be incurred every year.

This is the principle of the foreign occupation. We are 139,000,000 of Catholics, who have violently delegated to 3,000,000 of Iralians the honor of bearding and lodging our spiritual chief. If we were not to leave a respectable army in Italy to watch over the execution of our commands, we should be doing our work by halves.

the principles of logic.

The only three Powers which contributed to the reestablishment of Pius IX. were France, Austria and
Spain. The Frenen besieged Rome; the Austrians
seized the places of the Adriatic; the Spaniards did
very little, not from the want either of good-will or
courage, but because their allies left them nothing to

personal experience, in what the Papal Govern differed from good Governments. His natural sen

The conclusion arrived at by M. Edmond About France should be in Paris.

The interesting chapter of personal recollections of the eccentric naturalist and philosopher, Dr. Mit-chill, which was contained in the author's "Oil New-York," is here reproduced with sundry additional anecdotes and descriptions. Dr. Mitchill was for many years a prominent institution in the society of New-York, and with such an entertaining chronicles as the writer of this work, the present generation will not easily lose the memory of his singular doings and

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Hartley Norman. A Tale of the Times. By Allen Hampden. Firme. pp 429. Radd & Carleton.

Personal Revolutions of the American Revolution. A Private Journal. Edited by Sidney Barclay. 12mo. pp. 251. Tae

mowing machines to choose from; each patent-right

Sentino !

Do you really believe he thought of becoming the

family.

His family is flourishing. His four brothers, Filippo,

execution of our commands, we should be doing our work by halves.

In strict logic, the security of the Pope should be guaranteed at the common expense of the Catholic Powers. It seems quite natural that each nation interested in the oppression of the Romans should farnish its contingent of soldiers. Such a system, however, would have the effect of turning the Castle of St. Angelo into another Tower of Babel. Besides, the affairs of this world are not all regulated according to the principles of logic.

on the Sajinster he postponed their adoption. Nobody was more active than he, whether in settling or
violating the constitution of 1848. He sent Durando
to fight the Austrians, and disavowed him after the
battle.

He quifted the ministry as soon as he found there
were danger to be accountered, but assisted the Pope
in his secret opposition to his ministers. The murder
of Co. apt Koesi gave him serious cause for reflection.
A man back take it is trouble to be born at Sonniao, in
order to let in elle be assassinated; quite the contrary. He placed the Pope—and himseli—in safety, and
then went to Gacta to play the part of Secretary of
State in partibus.

From this exile dates his omnipotence over the will
of the Holy Father, his reinstatement in the esteem of
the Austrians, and the consistency in his whole conduct. Since then no more contradictions in his political life. They who formally accused him of hesitating between the welfare of the nation and his own
personal interest are reduced to silence. He wishes to
restore the absolute power of the Pope, in order that
he may dispose of it at his ease. He prevents all
reconciliation between Pins IX. and his subjects; he
summons the cannon of Catholicism to effect the conquest of Rome. He ill-uses the French, who are willing to die for him; he turns a deaf ear to the liberal
counsels of Napoleon III.; he designedly prolongs the
exile of his master; he draws up the promises of the
Motu Proprie, while devising means to clude them.
At length, he returns to Rome, and for ten years continues to reign over a timid old man and an ensiaved
people, opposing a passive resistance to all the counsels of diplomacy and all the demands of Europe. ieg over three millions of Italians to reaction, lawless-ness and misery. If he had firmly resolved to put down the Republic of Rome, he was not less firm in his resolution to suppress the abuses, the injustice, and all the traditional oppressions which drove the Italians to revolt. In the opinion of the heat of the French Republic, the way to be again victorious over anarchy, was to deprive it of all pretext and all cause for its ex-

He knew Rome; he had lived there. He knew, from justice urged him to give the subjects of the floly Father, in exchange for the political autonomy of which he robbed them, all the civil liberties and all the inoffensive rights enjoyed in civilized States.

is, that the Roman Question may be definitively solved without a catastrophe. He is not such a pessimist as to believe that war is necessary to the salvation of Italy and the security of Europe. Europe has only to utter her protest against the ecclesiastical monarchy. At least, she may diminish the evil by reducing the limits of the Papal States. The Adriatic provinces may be freed at once. The miracle may be wrought by a stroke of the pen. The eagle's quill which signed the treaty of Paris is as yet but freshly mended. The Princes of other nations, too, may learn from history that the really strong Governments are those which have kept religious authority in their own hands. The Senate of Rome did not grant the priests of Carthage liberty to preach in Italy; the Queen of England and the Emperor of Russia are the heads of the Anglican and Russian religions; and by the same right, the sovereign metropolis of the churches of

REMINISCENCES OF SAMUEL LATHAM MITCHILL, M. D. LL. D. By John W. Francis, M. D., etc. \$70, pp. 31 J. F. Trow.

sayings.

Transactions of the Medical Society of the State of New-York for the year 1859. 8vo. pp 434. Charles Van Henthuyseu. Ancient Dominions of Maine. By Rotus King Sewall. 8vo. pp. 356. Bath: Elisha Clark & Co. A New and Complete Hymn and Tune Book for Sabbath-Schools. By William B. Bradbury. 12mo. pp. 256. Ivison & Phin-

Mowing Machines.-We find it stated that there are now before the public sixty different styles of